

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE,
SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &
FOR 1882.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,

which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

has been considerably extended, held in the

Directory proper and in the Appendix. The

port of CHONGMING, WLAIWOSTOK, MA-

LAUGA, and PEKING have been added to the

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and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY

and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY

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Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

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Orders, it is particularly requested that all

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be

addressed to "The Editor" and those to business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1882.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News takes us to task thus mildly for venturing to criticise the action of Mr. Holcombe in reference to the personal liberty of the Rev. Mr. Crossley—“It is quite out of place in this connexion for a Hongkong newspaper to read us a lecture on the inadvisability of merchant and missionary Consuls. One of the ablest and most amiable of men that have represented the United States in China was a missionary. No one is better known or respected than Dr. Williams.” Could anything be feebler or more illogical than this? Why should it be out of place for a Hongkong newspaper to criticise the action of the U. S. Chargé d’Affaires at Peking? Is the Colony too distant from the Chinese metropolis, or is it out of our sphere to comment on matters not occurring under our immediate eye? Perhaps our kindly critic will explain. Because Dr. W. E. Williams is an eminent sinologue and a highly respected missionary, it does not follow that he was fitted for the discharge of diplomatic functions. We never heard that his management of the affairs of the U. S. Legation was characterised by exceptional ability. But supposing that it was, “supposing that he was a model Minister, and raised the dignity and influence of the Great Republic in the estimation of the Mandarins, no swallow does not make a summer, and our argument against missionary diplomats and consuls still holds good. The assertion that “no one is better known or respected than Dr. Williams” is rather sweeping, but we will let that pass. We have said nothing against

the veteran author and scholar, beyond the fact that his training, experience, and previous position had not fitted him for the post of Representative of a great Power at Peking. We are still prepared to maintain this position, and feel convinced that it is endorsed by nearly every American subject in China, outside, of course, the missionary body. That the Peking correspondent of our Shanghai's morning contemporary should defend Mr. Holcombe for stealing a piece of brass from a steamer belonging to a man named Wong Aebong. He was caught just as he had torn the brass off.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Chas Achong, who was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for assaulting a woman

the man had a disagreement with his woman who is an inmate of a brothel, and to struck her a blow with a piece of wood and severely cut one of her fingers.

ASSAULTING OLD WOMEN.

Julia Antonio Ritchie, 16, of Macao, and Lina Ritchie, 24, were accused of assaulting a woman named Chia Wong Hi.

The man had a disagreement with his woman who is an inmate of a brothel, and to struck her a blow with a piece of wood and severely cut one of her fingers.

ASSAULTING THE CHINESE.

Long Atuk coolie, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for assaulting a woman named Chia Wong Hi.

The man had a disagreement with his woman who is an inmate of a brothel, and to struck her a blow with a piece of wood and severely cut one of her fingers.

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without great risk, and many lives have been lost held by accident and from treachery.

These caves have in them the cave of United Patch (black entrance) a common entrance in Singled Patch (white entrance). The cave of limestone formation like all other caves in Borneo, runs at an angle of 25° for some distance down to a terribly-looking abyss as yet unexplored even by natives, who then turn sharply to the left ascending very fast preparatory to the right. In the middle of the bushes and trees are numerous caves, and others running up to their own entrance. United Patch runs in a grand chamber at the top of which is Rubung Bulut and other outlets forming natural windows, as it were, being one of the finest sights that I have yet seen in the world. The United Iban caverns from the foot of the mountain to the top, and the open chain of hills, and the streams which have been created by the Sanib Patch entrance. The caves then come into the hill again, probably into the aforementioned abyss. The collection of bats or bird's nests in these caves is something astonishing, and if upon analysis prove to be valuable must become a great source of revenue to the Company. The atmosphere is very unpleasant and unwholesome, and the air is so damp that does not disagree with the natives who are fond of the nests live in the caves. These caves are the richest in nests yet known in the territory, and if properly worked by the natives would well repay them, but they seem lazy and not overly to their own interests. I am informed that nests of the best quality fetch as much as \$22 a cavity and should fetch much more in the Hongkong market.

I stayed three days on the hill making investigations, and was glad to get down again as the living was not one pleasant and the water scarce and very bad; but a trip to these caves will repay any little privations in that line. My return trip, being down river, only took one day.—*N. O. Daily News.*

A Physician once boasted to Sir Henry Hall, "I was the first to discover the Asiatic cholera and communicate it to the public."

Thames-Street Industries, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Porcelain, &c., published at £6, may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in porcelain in the world, or John Gould and Co., London.—[Advt. 1631]

An amateur story is told by a passenger on the last mail steamer, "Pekin." The Iris, steamed down the Yangtze River to Port Said the week of the bombardment of Alexandria, and started opposite the Pyramids on the 15th instant in the hour. The Egyptian Captain was on shore, and boasted that he would probably soon have to take Iris. He adds that he would not injure her more than he could help as he wanted her for himself. Acting upon orders received from Admiral Seymour, the Captain of the Iris sent word to the Egyptian Commander that he could allow the Egyptian to take Iris into the port if she left morning, 13th night, 14th day, and crew trained their guns on the torpedo positions of the Iris so as to be ready in case hostilities broke out. Each night after dark the Iris was quickly moved a few yards backwards or forwards, so that when morning dawned the Egyptians had the pleasure of seeing their guns trained on the Iris, and part of the opposite result. They fired during the night, and a few hours later occurred to the Iris a torpedo which would have caused her to sink had the Egyptian master and his boastful Captain to the bottom. The Iris is one of the new vessels which steam from eighteen to twenty miles an hour.—*Pioneer.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 13th September. EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, 30/-; Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 30/-; Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 30/-; Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 30/-.

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EXTRAOTS.

OLD FRIENDS.

Some old friends, seen here, have got out of sight, and in this world's swift忙 world.

No time to make friends.

The old old friends.

Where are they? Three are lying in graves; And one from the far-off world on the day wave.

No living message sends.

The old old friends.

One passes daily, and one wears a mask.

Another long estranged care not to make.

Whom unceasingly anguishes.

The old old friends.

So many and so fond in days of youth!

And that Faith can be circumscribed from truth.

Whom love in severance ends.

The old old friends!

They have round me still in evening shades;

Such are the old when sunlight fades.

And on God depends.

W. J. Linton.

THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN FROM THE PIANO.

In times past women played cellos, violins,

and all kinds of instruments of the violin

and guitar family. In Italian and Flemish

pictures up to the end of the sixteenth

century, a "music party" meant something

very like what would be called a quartet

party in the present day. "None had any

suspicion as to the violin's being a dangerous

instrument in the hands and arms of a

lady; and Domenichini has represented

St. Cecilia herself performing a solo, not

on the violin, but on the far more formidable

violinello. After the introduction of the

harpischord, however, and, above all, after the

replacement of the harpischord by the

more perfect piano-forte, stringed instruments

were generally abandoned by the fair sex.

The piano-forte now came to be regarded not

merely as the only instrument for a lady to

cultivate; but also as one which every lady was bound to learn. The prejudice on

the subject of piano-forte playing as an in-

dispensable "accomplishment" must have

caused a considerable amount of annoyance

and pain to multitudes of dull girls and

a certain number of bright ones. It has

never been expected of every lady that she

shall be an able pianist, any more than it is

expected of every gentleman that he shall be

a finished scholar. It has always been enough

for a man to be in a position to say that he

learned Latin and Greek when he was at

school; and a woman satisfied at the claims

of society when she set forth that she had

studied the piano, but, owing to domestic

occasions of another kind or for a matter

whatsoever, had been unable to keep it up."

Of the rather vague principles put forward

under the name of "woman's rights" there

is not one which genitrixes in mind would

more willingly concede than the right of

young women, or even of little girls, to re-

fuse instruction in the art of playing the

piano. There are houses in which the prac-

ticing of scales is quite an ordinary punish-

ment for juvenile offenders. Such a sentence

as that which involves pain and suffering not

to them alone on whom it is pronounced; and

that in itself is a sufficient reason for

abolishing it from the family book of puni-

shment. Little girls fear the piano, and long

for the time when, having at last mastered

its difficulties, they will not be called upon

to play upon it any more; while numberless

great girls regard it as one of the many

nuisances which they must put up with until

they get married. Once, however, liberate

young women from that piano, which like

serfs they have so long been "assigned,"

(but not "attached"), and some of them

will take to cultivating it for its own sake;

while the remainder will at least spare both

themselves and their friends a considerable

amount of annoyance.

The enormous difficulty of modern piano-

forte music constitutes in itself a reason why

in the education of young girls the piano

should not, like "dancing and deportment,"

be made obligatory. A woman can get

through life so well without playing the

piano; and for a few stilling, or even in

extreme cases for a single sitting, she can,

if her lot happens to be cast in London, bear

from time to time the pangs of players that

this great piano-forte-playing age has ever

produced. It is not, because the piano is

unworthy of her attention that woman should

be liberated from the task-work imposed

upon her in connection with it. It is be-

cause music, like every other art, demands

from its votaries special gifts and inclina-

tions, and because among women who are

thus endowed it is a roistake to suppose that

the piano is the only instrument suitable to

them. Let it be understood, in the first

place, that it is no more a disgrace for a

young lady not to play the piano than it is a

disgrace for her not to draw, paint, or to

model; and, in the second place, that if she

does mean to play some instrument it is

a mistake for her to restrict herself as a

matter of course to the piano. Next to the

organ, the piano is, thanks to the orchestral

effects which it can be made to produce, the

finest instrument in the world; and it is the

one instrument for which every great com-

poser writes as a matter of course, and for

which every great composer's orchestral

works are arranged in reduced form: To

praise at the expense of the piano, violin,

which—except when *four in four* are in-

volved—yields less to the human voice but a

single note, is a very common thing, but it

is one that we should not ourselves care to

undertake. The violin to be effective in a

truly musical sense must, like the human

voice, be accompanied either by the piano or

the harpischord, or by other mem-

bers of the violin family. The piano-forte is

(putting aside, of course, the too colossal

organ), the only instrument which, for har-

monic as well as melodic purposes, is com-

plete in itself and which is really an orches-

tric by the piano-forte, or by other mem-

bers of the violin family.

THE CUCKOO-SPIRIT AND THE CLEG.

A correspondent writes—Dr. A. Wilson has told us that the cuckoo-spirit may be described as a kind of clug, a statement which, with all deference, seems likely to mislead. For what is "a clug"? The blood-thirsty creature in Scotland, commonly so called, is the hemipterous insect, the "frogs-hopper," of which 1,519 species are known. The name "cuckoo-spirit" and that it is "a spirit" to dry waste, write type, test the wood to make blots or blurrish, etc., is a very curious and somewhat absurd name for this insect.

THE REGULATION OF DREAMING.

A French investigator, M. Delavignac, finds from experiments upon himself that the character of his dreaming may be controlled by stimulating various portions of the brain by means of heat. By covering his forehead with a layer of wadding he gets sane, intelligent dreams. He has also experimented on modes of lying, which favour the flow of blood to particular parts, increasing their tension and functional activity. He has observed that the dreams he has while lying on his back are sensorial, variegated, luridous. Those experienced when on the right side are mobile, full of exaggeration, absurd, and refer to old matters; but those produced when on the left side are intelligent and reasonable, and relate to recent matters: in these dreams one often speaks. These observations may be correct so far as M. Delavignac is concerned; but most people who venture to lie on their back, especially after eating, are apt to find their dreams anything but luxurious.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND HER WARS.

The ex-Empress seems likely to figure more prominently than any other woman of modern times in the history of war. Here we have it on the authority of an experienced Chinese scholar and controller, Fung and Re-

laine, that the Empress, in her "Wingate,"

is to be the first to make war upon the

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